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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,684	08/31/2001	Guy Eden	SLA 1086	2139
55286	7590	01/11/2006	EXAMINER	
SHARP LABORATORIES OF AMERICA, INC. C/O LAW OFFICE OF GERALD MALISZEWSKI P.O. BOX 270829 SAN DIEGO, CA 92198-2829			HA, LEYNNA A	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2135	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/944,684	EDEN, GUY	
	Examiner LEYNNA T. HA	Art Unit 2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/18/06.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-14 and 16-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-2, 4-14, and 16-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-2, 4-14, and 16-27 are pending.

Applicant cancels claims 3 and 15.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on **October 18, 2005** has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-14, and 16-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mazzagatte, et al. (US 6,562,583) and further in view of Kocher (US 6,188,766) and Weschler, Jr. (US 6,651,047).

As per claims 1, 13, and 14:

Mazzagatte discloses in a digital scanner, a method for secure document transmission, the method comprising at a scanner device user interface (**col.4, lines 42-48**), selecting a profile having an encryption field (**col.6, lines 15-18**), accepting a physical medium document (**col.4, lines 35-37**), scanning the document (**col.7, lines 28-33**), and encrypting the document in response to the encryption field of the selected data file (**col.8, lines 45-55**). Mazzagatte discusses submitting a print job comprises encrypted data along with its profile, which consists of a digital certificate that includes the unique identification information identifying the intended recipient (**col.8, lines 15-29**). Mazzagatte teach having the print job identification information, intended recipient identification information, storage location information for the stored encrypted print data and the symmetric key encrypted with the printer's public key (**col.9, lines 25-30**). The intended recipient identification information consists of the address or destination for the print data to be transmitted to.

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device. It obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner and a printer where the faxing process involves the scanner accepting a physical medium document for scanning prior to transmission to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned physical document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document. However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the functions and capabilities of a fax.

Kocher teaches an apparatus and method for confirming, timestamping, and archiving documents using telecopiers or facsimile machines (**col.4, lines 35-38**). Kocher further discloses that a standard fax machine consists of a scanner, printer, and modem, and which is capable of scanning documents and transmitting the scanned documents (**col.4, lines 49-55**).

Therefore it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art for a facsimile as taught by Mazzagatte to include a scanner for accepting documents as taught by Kocher because this has the capability of scanning (an analog) physical medium document into a digital data and not just limiting the faxing process to digital documents.

Although, Mazzagatte teach having the intended recipient identification information and storage location information (**col.9, lines 25-30**), the Mazzagatte and Kocher combination did not go further in details of storing profiles in a directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**). Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides

search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 2: **See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-60 and col.9, lines 25-30;** discusses sending the encrypted document to the destination includes sending the encrypted document in response to the address field of the selected profile.

As per claim 3: **Cancelled**

As per claim 4: **See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-40;** discusses assigning each profile to a corresponding destination; and, wherein selecting a profile includes: selecting a destination; and, using the profile assigned to the selected destination.

As per claim 5: **See Weschler on col.8, lines 54-60;** discusses selecting a profile includes selecting a profile having an address selected from the group including email addresses and file transfer protocol (FTP) addresses.

As per claim 6: **See Mazzagatte on col.9, lines 10-16;** discusses selecting a profile having an encryption field selected from the group including symmetric

and asymmetric (public) keys.

As per claim 7: **See Mazzagatte on col.9, lines 16-20;** discusses selecting a profile having an asymmetric key; and, wherein creating profiles includes storing public keys in the created profiles.

As per claim 8: **See Mazzagatte on col.9, lines 10-12;** discusses selecting a profile having a symmetric key; and, wherein creating profiles includes storing symmetric keys in the created profiles.

As per claim 9: **As rejected in claim 1,** and further Mazzagatte (**col.9, lines 10-16**) discusses generating a plurality of passwords for the corresponding plurality of user groups but fails to disclose a directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**).

Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the

profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 10: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 22-40; discusses selecting a profile having a link to a certification authority storing a public key; and, wherein encrypting the document using the encryption field from the selected profile includes using the public key signed by the certification authority to encrypt the document.

As per claim 11: See Mazzagatte on col.9, lines 10-31; discusses generating a random session key; encrypting the document with the session key using a symmetric algorithm, encrypting the session key with an asymmetric algorithm using the selected profile public key, and wherein sending the encrypted document to the address from the selected profile includes sending the encrypted session key.

As per claim 12: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-40 and col.9, lines 16-31; discusses creating profiles includes creating a profile with a plurality of addresses and a corresponding plurality of public keys, wherein encrypting the document includes generating a single encrypted document using an asymmetric algorithm, and wherein sending the encrypted document includes sending the single encrypted document to each of the plurality of addresses in the profile.

As per claim 15: Cancelled

As per claim 16: **As rejected in claim 14,** and further Mazzagatte includes a memory for storing the profiles **(col.10, lines 26-27)** but fails to include a profile directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories **(col.4, lines 22-36).** Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located **(col.5, lines 10-14)** and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57).**

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57).**

As per claim 17:

Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field **(col.8, lines 21-40)** fails to include a profile directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**).

Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 18: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 54-60; discusses selecting a profile includes selecting a profile having an address selected from the group including email addresses and file transfer protocol (FTP) addresses.

As per claim 19: See Mazzagatte col.9, lines 15-17; discusses the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field including symmetric and asymmetric (public) keys.

As per claim 20: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-40 and col.9, lines 15-16; discusses the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field wherein the memory stores the public keys corresponding to each profile.

As per claim 21: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-40 and col.9, lines 15-16; discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field wherein the memory stores the symmetric keys corresponding to each profile.

As per claim 22: See Mazzagatte on col.10, lines 3-5; discusses the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses an interface for generating passwords.

As per claim 23:

Mazzagatte discusses a certification authority storing public keys; **(col.8, lines 39-43)**

wherein the network interface negotiates with the certification authority for a public key corresponding to the selected profile; and, **(col.6, line 35)**

wherein the document scanner uses the public key signed by the certification authority to encrypt the document. **(col.8, lines 39-40)**

Mazzagatte fails to include a profile directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration

to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**).

Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 24:

Mazzagatte discusses a certification authority storing public keys; (**col.8, lines 39-43**)

the document scanner generates a random session key and encrypts the document with the session key using a symmetric algorithm; (**col.9, lines 10-16**)

wherein the document scanner encrypts the session key with an asymmetric algorithm using the selected profile public key; and, (**col.9, lines 16-20**)

wherein the network interface transmits the encrypted session key with the encrypted document. **(col.4, line 58)**

As per claim 25:

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses a plurality of addresses and a corresponding plurality of public keys; **(col.8, lines 25-40)**

wherein the document scanner encrypts the document into a single encrypted document using an asymmetric algorithm **(col.9, lines 10-12)**; and wherein the network interface sends the single encrypted document to each of the plurality of addresses in the selected profile **(col.4, line 58)**.

As per claims 26 and 27:

Mazzagatte discloses in a digital scanner, a method for secure document transmission, the method comprising at a scanner device user interface **(col.4, lines 42-48)**, selecting a profile having an encryption field **(col.6, lines 15-18)**, accepting a physical medium document **(col.4, lines 35-37)**, scanning the document **(col.7, lines 28-33)**, and encrypting the document in response to the encryption field of the selected data file **(col.8, lines 45-55)**. Mazzagatte discusses submitting a print job comprises encrypted data along with its profile, which consists of a digital certificate that includes the unique identification information identifying the intended recipient **(col.8, lines 15-29)**. The profile includes the print job identification information, intended

recipient identification information, storage location information for the stored encrypted print data and the symmetric key encrypted with the printer's public key (**col.9, lines 25-30**). The intended recipient identification information consists of the address or destination for the print data to be transmitted to and the storage location information for cross-referencing to the stored the encrypted data (**col.9, lines 28-29 and col.11, lines 5-7**).

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device. It obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner and a printer where the faxing process involves the scanner accepting a physical medium document for scanning prior to transmission to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned physical document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document. However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the functions and capabilities of a fax.

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Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

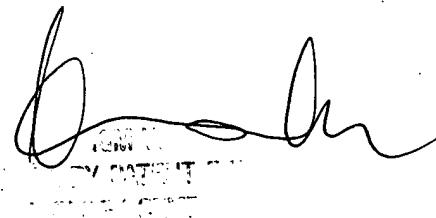
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LEYNNA T. HA whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LHa


LEYNNA T. HA
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2135